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omnipotence of good, the holiness of instinct, the beauty of death, life eternal, love as a factor in evolution, courage the first virtue, strength of beauty, the benefits of over population, the duty and glory of reproduction and the economics of prostitution, the value of pain, lebenslust. The author is eloquent and poetic, and in many respects suggests Drummond, but has less sympathy with conservatism.

Les Pensées de Tolstoï, d'après les Textes Russes, par OSSIP-LOURIÈ. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 179.

In this little book with a preface dedicated to Ribot, the writer selects pregnant quotations from Tolstoï, and groups them under the heads of life, man, society, religion, power, patriotism, militarism, riches, work, happiness, science, art, education, feminism, love, marriage, the good, evil, truth, the ideal, and death. A complete list of Tolstoï's works are appended, and also a list of works in different countries that have been influenced by Tolstoï. Each quotation is numbered for cross reference to sources.

La Philosophie de Charles Secrétan, par F. PILLON. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 197.

Secrétan is known as the philosopher of liberty, from the title of his chief work which treats of liberty, human and divine, in a special connection with the three great Christian dogmas of creation, fall and redemption. Liberty and the philosophy of Christianity are for him synonymous terms. The material of the books falls into the three natural chapters of metaphysics, morals and critical observations.

Dynamic Idealism, by A. H. LLOYD, Ph. D. Chicago, 1898. pp. 248.

This is an elementary course in metaphysics of psychology first entered upon in lectures before the students in the University of Michigan. Psychology without metaphysics is useless if not absurd, and real psychology is metaphysics. The author has been more interested in the relation of the psychological theory to dualism or monism than to any of its mere external details. Only metaphysical principles can make any process really complete. The first duty of psychology is to give the distinct doctrine of the soul. The organs of the soul are after all the true definition of it. The author discusses in the first part, the world and things including change, organism, body, outer world; secondly, ideas not as forms but as forces; consciousness as interest, etc.; and thirdly the world of acts, the will, the living ideal. The appendix contains a study of immortality in outline.

A Treatise on Aphasia and other Speech Defects, by H. CHARLTON BASTIAN. London, 1898. pp. 366.

Five of the seventeen chapters of this work are reproductions with a few additions from the author's Lumleian lectures, and treats the subject in a more complete way than has hitherto been attempted. Theoretical opinions are in general avoided and very many typical cases, some of which are from the author's own observation, are presented, especially where the necropsy was carefully made. Speculative classifications are to a great extent omitted, and some attempt is made to simplify the nomenclature. The relation between thought and language, classification of speech defects and those of writing, due to structural or functional degradation, amnesia, etiology, and modes of recovery, amimia, prognosis and treatment are perhaps the studies most fully treated. This work in general, comprehensive as it is, well illustrates the fact that we really know far more about sensory than we do about motor aphasia, and quickens the hope that the long promised and long delayed work of Dejerine will soon appear.